

# INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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**LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE**  
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**FARE \$2.00 per Day.**  
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the same in good style, I am prepared to en-  
tertain all who call on me. The traveling  
public will find this House a convenient stopping  
place.  
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convenient to the house.  
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Pure liquors, cigars, tobacco, &c.  
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Hotel, for a term of years, which is  
situated on corner square, and having refitted  
the same in good style, I am prepared to en-  
tertain all who call on me. The traveling  
public will find this House a convenient stopping  
place.  
**An Excellent Stable**  
convenient to the house.  
**At the Bar.**  
Pure liquors, cigars, tobacco, &c.  
H. D. GARVIN, Proprietor.

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GOODS FOR CUSTOM USE, which  
we will sell at prices to  
suit the times.

**TERMS CASH.**  
South West Corner Second and Jefferson Streets,  
under office Southern Mutual Life Insur-  
ance Company, Louisville, Ky. 1-6m

**FOR THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.**  
**MAY.**

[The song-birds of May-time do not make  
sweeter music than the following lines from  
our fair correspondent, "Cettie".]

The poet's month, sweet May, is here,  
And flowers have followed in her train;  
For Nature, with a magic wand  
Has passed o'er field and wood again.

Woodlands wave their emerald branches—  
All their wealth is green and fair,  
And the wild flowers in profusion  
With their fragrant freight the air.

Wild birds from their leafy homes  
Chant their songs o'er moor and lea;  
While around each bird and blossom  
Hangs the busy honey-bee.

Look upon the stream which wanders  
Down through mossy banks and rocks,  
Where the shepherd—tired and weary—  
Leads at noon, his panting flocks.

May comes on with blushing beauty,  
Like a young and timid bride;  
And with radiant smiles of glory  
Paints the landscape far and wide.

And we greet her every coming  
For the joys she always brings—  
Joys which flow from brook and fountain—  
On this evening's zephyr's wings.

And she makes our earth so glorious,  
With her birds and countless flowers;  
Filling all our hearts with gladness  
As the song-birds fill the bowers.

But when summer-time approaches,  
All these charms will pass away;  
Leaving tender recollections  
Of the poet's month, sweet May!

CETTIE.  
LINCOLN COUNTY KY., May 1872.

**Hope.**

Can wisdom lend, with all her heavenly power,  
The pledge of joy's anticipated hour?  
Ah, no! she dimly sees the fate of man,  
Her dim horizon bounded to a span;

Or, if she hold an image to the view,  
The nature painted too severely true,  
With these sweet Hope, resides the heavenly  
light  
That pours remotest rapture on the sight.

Pope.

**Love.**  
I think that love is like a play  
Where tears and smiles are blended;  
Or like a faithful April day,  
Where sunshine with shower is ended;  
Like Colburn's pavement, rather rough;  
Like trade, exposed to loss;  
And like a Highland plaid, all stuff,  
And very full of crosses—*Præd.*

**Reason.**

I would make  
Reason my guide, but she would sometimes sit  
Partially by the wayside, while I tread  
The maze of the pleasant wilderness  
Around me. She should be my counselor,  
But not my tyrant. For the spirit needs  
Impulses from a deeper source than hers,  
And there are motions in the mind of man  
That she must look upon with awe—*Byron.*

**Longing.**

The flowers languish for the blessed light;  
For brilliant stars still languish the night;  
The parched fountains languish for rain;  
The sick man longs for relief from pain;  
The orphan child longs for a mother's breast;  
The evening languishes for a soothing rest;  
The morn, impatient; longs to see the sun;  
The soldier longs to see the battle won;  
The silent harp longs for the songs of chords,  
And thus languish for affection's words—  
They are to me what light is to the flowers,  
My heart refreshing as soft rain the lowly,  
They for my joy are as the morning sun,  
As for the soldier the battle won,  
As a brilliant star in gloomy night,  
As to the wanderer his cottage light—  
A sweet repose for my prolonged unrest,  
And for my orphaned heart a mother's breast,  
For my soul's sorrow a sweet literary,  
And for its love a heavenly harmony.

**For the Interior Journal.**  
**Sunday-Schools.**

Messrs. Editors:—While your ex-  
cellent journal is ready to encourage ev-  
ery good work, no one has mentioned the  
Sunday-school interest of our country.  
No doubt we love the cause, and have  
done something for its advancement;  
still we have not attained to that high  
position as others have, simply because,  
perhaps, we have not given the subject  
the attention it deserves. We have the  
ministers, the christian men and women,  
the children, the means and the advan-  
tages of others, but have failed to put forth  
the energy. Now let our country bestir  
herself; go to work; revive the schools  
which closed during the winter; give  
new life to all our town schools, and  
strength to the country schools, and if  
necessary, get our Sunday-school mis-  
sionary to come and help us; but let us  
be sure that the work is done, and every  
school is in running order; and, as Boyle  
county has kindly invited us to co-oper-  
ate in her County Sunday-school Con-  
vention, on the 25th day of June, at  
Providence church, three miles east of  
Danville, on the Lancaster pike, let us  
hope that at least one delegate, if not  
more, from each school in this county  
will be present, and thus give a good re-  
port of our Sunday-school interest.

We hear that our neighboring county of Gar-  
rard expects to have some of her best  
men there. Let us not be behind Gar-  
rard or any one else in manifesting our  
interest upon the subject. All Sunday-  
schools, without regard to denominations,  
are represented, we understand, in these  
associations, or conventions. Go see, hear  
and learn; it will do us good, and may  
excite us to hold a similar meeting in  
our county.

**SUNDAY-SCHOOL.**

"What are you doing there?" said a  
grocer to a man that was stealing his  
lard. "I am getting fat," was the care-  
less reply.

**FOR THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.**  
**Woman's Mission.**

Men and women have different ten-  
dencies of nature, and different tastes to  
occupy and develop those tendencies;  
then, to bring them into the same field  
of occupation would be as absurd as to  
try to make refined gold set in the cap-  
acity of iron.

To illustrate that they have different  
spheres to occupy, let us take an exam-  
ple from that *Magna Charta* of Woman's  
Rights—the Bible. The Egyptian Pyra-  
mids still stand as a grand triumph of  
man's mechanical skill. No female force  
could have erected those mountain-like  
structures, ascribed to the Pharaohs; but  
the daughter of a Pharaoh performed an  
act of womanly tenderness which was of  
more importance to the cause of human  
improvement than the material works of  
all the Kings of Egypt. Which was the  
nobler deed?—the disinterested kindness  
which preserved the life of the Jewish  
Law-giver, or the selfish pride which  
caused the erection of the Pyramids?

That man should regard physical  
strength and mechanical skill as superior  
to moral influence and spiritual purity,  
is not strange, for the tendencies of their  
natures are earthward; but shall woman,  
who is the appointed guardian of what-  
ever is pure and lovely in morals and  
manners, desert the empire of home and  
strive with man for the mastery of the  
world? Oh! "hear it not ye stars, and  
thou pale moon grow paler at the sound."  
It is as though you wished to desert your  
homes in the calm, beautiful sky, and  
occupy the position of gas lights in the  
streets of a crowded city.

Physically, woman is unable to com-  
pete with man. It is only when moral  
force is called into requisition that she is  
strong. Her pursuit is higher than the  
industrial arts afford. In her home she  
is the tender mother of troubled hearts,  
and by the bedside of the afflicted her  
ministrations are full of wisdom and of  
love. God has made her more tender,  
more conscientious than man; and she  
seldom enters into those scenes which  
stir the mind to violence. To train hu-  
manity towards the angelic is the office  
appointed by heaven for woman to fulfil,  
and it seems impossible that those who  
are leading onward the movement of  
"Woman's Rights"—can have considered  
its consequences. The station of woman  
is so truly honorable, her duties so holy  
and indispensable, that whatever tends to  
bring these into doubt or contempt, is a  
national misfortune.

It has been said by a writer of distinction,  
that there never was a great man  
who had not a great woman for his moth-  
er. Look at the immortal Washington,  
—the *pater patriæ*,—to his mother he at-  
tributed his noble deeds.

Oh! woman, know that it is your  
province to modify the harsher features  
of man's character, and to your care is  
entrusted the cradle of the human race.

**Patagonian Woman.**

The woman's dress consists of a man-  
tle similar to that worn by men, but  
secured at the throat by a large silver  
pin with a broad disk, or a nail, or thorn,  
according to the wealth or poverty of the  
wearer, and under this a loose calico  
sacque, extending from the shoulders to  
the ankle. When traveling, the mantle  
is secured to the waist by a broad belt,  
ornamented with blue beads and silver or  
brass studs. The boots worn by the wo-  
men are similar to those described, with  
the exception that in their preparation  
the hair is left on the hide, while it is  
carefully removed from those of the men.

The children are dressed in small man-  
tles, but are more frequently allowed to  
run about naked on to the age of six or  
eight; their little boots are made from the  
skin taken from the fore legs of the gua-  
naco, softened in the hand. The small  
children generally remonstrated strongly  
and effectually against wearing this article  
of clothing, and whatever the severity  
of the weather, preferred running about  
barefooted. The cradles for the babies  
are formed of strips of wickerwork, in-  
terlaced with hide thongs, fitted with a  
cover to keep sun and rain off, and made  
of a convenient shape to rest on the sad-  
dle gear of the mother when on a march.

They are ornamented, if the parents are  
wealthy, with little bells, brass, or even  
silver plates. The woman are fond of  
ornaments, wearing huge earrings of  
square shape, suspended to small rings  
passing through the lobe of ear; also  
silver or blue bead necklaces. The men  
also wear these necklaces. Both sexes  
tattoo on the forearm by the simple pro-  
cess of puncturing the skin with a bod-  
kin and inserting a mixture of blue earth  
with a piece of wire. The usual pattern  
consists of series of parallel lines, and  
sometimes a single triangle, the upper one  
resting on the apex of the lower. I my-  
self had one tattooed by a fair cavalier,  
and confess that the process was rather  
painful.

A YOUNG man, in speaking of his de-  
ceased uncle, said with a tone of disgust:  
"After making seven ineffectual attempts  
to commit suicide with knives, guns,  
ropes, razors and whalers, he died a com-  
monplace death of cholera morbus."

**ITEMS FOR LADIES.**

**QUAINT FASHIONS.**

There is now no excuse for us to laugh  
at the quaint fashions of our grandmoth-  
ers, since we are copying them with all  
carelessness in the very minutest particu-  
lars. Look at the high-heeled shoes and  
slippers, the fantastic little bonnets,  
the gayly flounced chintzes, etc., which  
once were so dear to the breasts of those  
whose beauty has faded long ago, and  
which now seem to embellish the charms  
of the modern young belle.

**FLOWERS.**  
The reign of the flowers has com-  
menced again, not only in nature itself,  
but also in the toilet, for the latest Paris-  
ian hats are laden with a profusion of  
blossoms, and goods of every fabric are  
strewn with garlands and bouquets of  
beautiful flowers.

**BONNETS.**  
The bonnets, which are the precise  
mode of 1830, have this season two ad-  
vantages combined, as they serve either  
for round hats or for bonnets. The hat  
placed upon the top of the head, and  
having the strings tied behind, becomes a  
round hat; the same little millinery de-  
vice, placed a little further at the back  
of the head, and having the strings tied  
under the chin, becomes the stylish bon-  
net.

**TRIMMINGS.**  
Many costumes of black silk are trim-  
med with colored silk—violet, blue and  
pearl gray, also rose color, being the fa-  
vorite hues. These bits of color upon the  
sombre black have a charming effect.

**FASHIONABLE COLORS.**  
Suit *en Cambré*, consisting of two  
shades of the same color, are as fashion-  
able as ever, all shades of brown, of gray,  
green, etc., being united to form a pleas-  
ing contrast. This style of dress is usu-  
ally made with the Louis XV vest and  
tunic, the latter being open in front,  
tight-fitting in the back, and looped at  
the sides. The corsage has revers, and  
also the bottom of the sleeves.

Linon dress of all shades, also satinetts,  
are made of blue, pale green, mauve,  
salmon, and pink. These should be  
trimmed with needle-work or white lace.

Many of these dresses are elaborately  
braided with white, and trimmed with  
reupure.

The comfortable linen blouse, with a  
long skirt looped at the sides, is fastened  
at the waist with a leather belt and fancy  
buckle. To this belt is attached a use-  
ful little contrivance for carrying one's  
scissors, thimble, vinaigrette, etc.

**BLOUSES.**  
The comfortable linen blouse, with a  
long skirt looped at the sides, is fastened  
at the waist with a leather belt and fancy  
buckle. To this belt is attached a use-  
ful little contrivance for carrying one's  
scissors, thimble, vinaigrette, etc.

**FLOUNCES.**  
The wide flounce for the bottom of the  
underskirt seems to retain its popularity.  
A very stylish dress was made of blue  
*poult de soie*, with basque and overskirt  
of golden-brown silk. The skirt and  
basque were trimmed with a bias band  
of the blue. Upon the blue underskirt  
was placed a very deep flounce of brown  
silk, scalloped upon the bottom, and  
headed by a double row of scallops.

With this dress was worn a jaunty little  
sacque of white cloth, richly braided.

This sacque was open behind, had a lit-  
tle cape and very wide sleeves. It was  
trimmed around with a bias band of blue  
silk and fringe. The back of the cape  
was caught together with blue bows.

**OVERDRESS.**

A new style of overdress for full toilet  
is made of the gayly broadened foulard,  
having a deep skirt, and being cut low in  
the neck and with short sleeves. The  
skirt is trimmed with deep black lace,  
and the low corsage has a puffing and  
fall of lace. A scarf of *crêpe de chine*,  
of any light color, as blue, pink, or yel-  
low may be worn with this polonaise,  
being fastened upon the right shoulder  
crossing to the left side. This garment  
is very dressy made of the pretty figured  
grenadines and trimmed in the same  
manner, or of organdie and finished with  
ruffles of the same.

**WALKING DRESSES.**  
A very stylish visiting dress of blue  
silk is made with the skirt a train, and  
without trimming. The waist forms a  
Louis XV vest in front, and has positi-  
on lacques at the back; a cascade of  
black silk, tight-fitting, and elaborately  
trimmed with wide Chantilly lace. Hat  
of blue tulle, with white plumes and  
blue bow, and blue strings tied under the  
chin. Another stylish walking dress is  
made of pale yellow mohair, the skirt  
having a deep flounce bound with maroon.

The basque is trimmed with the same  
color. With this is worn a black silk  
casque, richly trimmed with black gui-  
pure, and bias bands of satin.

**PICURES.**

Charming little mantles or fichus for  
summer may be easily made by anybody  
who possesses a wide flounce of Chantilly  
lace or white point. The flowers may be  
plaited, caught at the back with a bow  
of ribbon, festooned gracefully at the  
shoulders, then crossed in front and  
carried to the back may be arranged so  
as to form a little overskirt, or to fall on  
*à la queue*, that is, in a spiral form. A  
flounce of black lace thus arranged is  
suitable either for the promenade or for  
in-door toilet, while a white lace fichu of  
this style is an elegant addition to a full  
dress toilet.

**A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.**

A Young Man's Brains Crushed Out by a  
Falling Rock from a Blast at the Rail-  
road Cut.

"In the Midst of Life We are in  
Death."

We clip the following painful intelli-  
gence of the death by accident, of Johnnie  
Wright, son of Mr. Thales Wright, a  
former citizen of this county, from the  
Oscola (Mo.) *Weekly Democrat*, and of-  
fer to the bereaved relations and friends  
of the family, our sincere sympathy. We  
remember the deceased as a remarkably  
intelligent and manly little fellow; al-  
ways up with his classes in school, and a  
proud defender of the "Lost Cause."

The tribute paid to his amiable mother,  
(daughter of Mr. Marquis Helm, of this  
county) by the *Democrat*, will be re-  
garded by all who know her as eminently  
just.

"It becomes our painful duty as jour-  
nalists to record the particulars of a  
shocking accident which occurred at this  
place about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon  
last, by which Johnnie G. Wright—son  
of Mr. Thales H. Wright, a highly re-  
spectable citizen—a young man in the  
bloom and flush of youth and vigor and  
eminent manhood, was hurried from time  
to eternity. The particulars of this sad  
affair are about as follows:

"It appears that young Wright, in  
company with two or three other young  
lads and Mr. Caldwell, the railroad con-  
tractor, were at the branch just under  
the hill and beyond the point at which  
the railroad hands are blasting, engaged  
in catching minnows for fishing purposes.

While thus employed, a blast was let off,  
numberless pieces of the rock flying in  
the direction of the party. As soon as  
the noise of the explosion reached them,  
Mr. Caldwell, who was standing in close  
proximity to the deceased, saw a large  
fragment of rock, weighing perhaps, forty  
pounds, flying through the air to-  
wards them. He immediately cautioned  
the boys to "look out," and stepped aside  
himself; but before young Wright could  
escape, the fragment of rock fell on the  
hill just above him, and rebounding,  
struck him on the head just above the  
left eye, and passing on, almost buried  
himself in the soft earth. As soon as struck  
by the discovery, he was considered as  
perishing.

When reached, it was found that the de-  
skull was terribly crushed, the stock of white goods at Rev.  
protruding from the fracture, and  
sentencing a ghastly and horrible ap-  
pearance. He was immediately conveyed  
to his home by a short distance, and  
the scene of the accident, when Dr. Doser,  
after a careful examination, pro-  
nounced his injuries necessarily fatal. He  
lingered in an insensible condition until  
about half-past 11 o'clock P. M., when his  
spirit winged its flight to eternity.

"At the time of the accident the father  
of the deceased was absent at Richey's  
mill, but when it became known that  
Johnny could not possibly survive his  
injuries, a messenger was dispatched for  
him, and he reached home just in time  
to see him breathe his last.

"Young Wright was born near Stan-  
ford, Kentucky, on the 14th day of De-  
cember, 1854, and was consequently in his  
eighteenth year. He was an honest,  
industrious and upright young man,  
eminently faithful and singularly ex-  
emplary in all the relations of life, and  
universally esteemed and beloved by all who  
knew him; and it will certainly be a  
great source of consolation to the bereaved  
family to know that the universal excla-  
mation of our people, white and black,  
old and young, was, 'What a pity;  
Johnny was such a good boy.' No feeble  
words that we could pen would pay  
an eloquent tribute to him who filled the  
place of mother to her with these simple  
and spontaneous expressions.

"His remains, attended by a large  
concourse of citizens, who seem to have  
turned out without regard to age, sex or  
color, were consigned to their last rest-  
ing-place on Saturday afternoon, the  
pall-bearers being composed of young  
men belonging to his Sunday-school class.  
An eloquent and appropriate discourse  
was delivered by the Rev. A. R. Nich-  
ols, and amid the soft, sweet strains of a  
beautiful dirge, and the sound of the  
clouds of the valley rattling above him,  
sorrowing hearts whispered to him a long  
and last farewell. In life, Johnny was  
ever faithful over a few things; may we  
not trust that in death he has been made  
master over many?"

"The idea of 'respectable employment'  
is the rock upon which thousands split  
and shipwreck themselves and all who de-  
pend on them. All employments are re-  
spectable that bring honest gains. The  
laborer who is willing to turn his hand  
to anything is as respectable as the clerk  
or store-tender. Indeed, the man who is  
ready to work whenever work offers,  
whatever it may be, rather than lie idle  
and beg, is far more respectable than the  
one who turns up his nose at hard labor,  
worries his friends with his complaints  
because he has nothing to do, pockets  
his benefactions without thankfulness,  
and goes on from day to day a use-  
less, lazy grumbler.

WHEN the labors of the day are past  
let good books and newspapers invite the  
youngsters to the sitting-room.

**Answers to Correspondents.**

**KNOWLEDGE.**—Wishes to know if it is  
true that Darius was made King of Per-  
sia in the manner spoken of in history?  
We can only say that such an account is  
given of it in history; and was as fol-  
lows: He and six others conspired to  
destroy Smerdis, the usurper, who was  
the successor to Cambyses, and after the  
work was accomplished, the seven men  
agreed that he whose horse should neigh  
first should ascend the Persian throne.  
The horse of Darius neighed first, and he  
was declared King.

**J. L. R.**—Asks if an agent can do  
any set of business which the principal  
can?—In other words, if a man can de-  
legate to another power to do any act he  
might do himself? As a general rule he  
can. Whatever a man has the right and  
power to do himself, can be, by letters,  
or power of attorney, delegate to an-  
other, unless there be some express pro-  
visions of law, or regulations prohibiting it.

**NATURE.**—How long will a raspberry  
bush live and bear, if well treated? The  
cane which bears the crop of one year  
always dies soon after bearing. The same  
cane never bears two crops, but while  
the fruit is forming and ripening on the  
growth of the previous year, another set  
of canes is grown for the next year's  
crop, from the same roots. The stools  
will live and bear good crops for many  
years.

**BERRYMAN.**—Asks if it is now too late  
to plant the strawberry? It is too late  
if you want fruit from them next year;  
but they will live and bear a fine crop  
the second season. Why did you put it  
off so long? You don't deserve the de-  
baucheries, all covered with cream!

**VINTNER.**—No! We should not allow  
more than two or three clusters of grapes  
to grow upon vines only two years trans-  
planted. The roots cannot support cane  
and fruit too; except to the positive in-  
jury of the vine. Don't be so greedy.  
Establish your vines first, and then your  
fruit will be abundant.

**DOCTOR.**—Desires to know why his  
professional brethren are called "Sons of  
Esculapian"? Esculapian was said to  
be, and called by the Ancients, the "God  
of Medicine." He was considered by his  
followers as the discoverer of the art of  
curing diseases.

**ARRIVING TO LIFE.**  
678, a Sheep was  
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# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT  
**HORACE GREELEY,**  
of New York.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
**B. GRATZ BROWN,**  
of Missouri.

We place these names at the head of our columns to be stricken therefrom only on the nomination of an independent ticket by the Democracy; and with an earnest hope that wisdom and patriotism may rule the minds of our leaders.

## CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

As the Congressional and Presidential contest has fairly opened, we desire to offer to the citizens of this part of the State, a cheap medium of political news; and we now offer to clubs of ten or more, our paper from May 10th to the 1st of December, for the small sum of 75 cents and to single subscribers for the same length of time, at \$1.00.

The present political canvass will be one of very great importance, and our facilities for furnishing our people with reliable and accurate political news, have never been excelled. Send in your clubs and subscriptions at once!

## CROAKERS.

There are to be found in all countries, men who look upon the dark side only of every picture. These men we term croakers, for the want of a better name.

In looking over our exchanges since the recent Liberal Convention, we find that a few of them have already "given up the ship." They have roundly asserted that Grant will be elected, notwithstanding the combined efforts of the Liberal and Democratic parties. This sentiment is unbearing the columns of any paper claiming to be Democratic in politics. It sounds more like radical twaddle than the utterances of Democrats. We are not if their private convictions warrant such an expression privately; we insist that it should never have found utterance through the columns of a Democratic paper.

Suppose a general on the eve of a great battle, with all his forces marshaled for the conflict—a battle which should decide the destinies of a nation; were to announce along the lines of his division, that there was no hope of victory for them, the battle must be fought, even though the odds were already fully against them. Would such a general be a coward or a very bad man? No, he would be a fool. Should he not rather say: "I have no doubt of our success, but I will not say so until we have won the battle."

Of one thing we are assured, that if the Democratic organs of our country will take up the battle, and fight valiantly in the army of our Liberal allies whose organs are among the leading papers of our country; there will be every day, hundreds of accessions to the allied ranks from the forces of our Radical opponents. Whence came the men who compose the Liberal army? Did they grow out of the Democrat or Radical camps? Of course out of the Radical. But few men from our ranks have gone into those of the Liberals, except as allies who have not deserted their party or its principles; but who went in as brave and determined soldiers to aid in overthrowing a common enemy. Let us have no more such expressions as we refer to; but give our men hope, give them information; encourage them to fight on; and before the election comes off, the whole country will be ablaze with the bon-fires of the united Liberal and Democratic hosts—met in battle array to fight for the same glorious end—to wit—the defeat of Grant and the perpetuity of our free institution.

**MR. GREELEY'S LETTER.**  
Reader, don't fail to read and carefully note the letter of acceptance written by Mr. Greeley. It sounds to us very much like good old-fashioned Democracy. Humility, peace, good-will, eloquence, manliness, and every good grace, shine out in every line and sentence. Such a man deserves to be made our next President. The South is for him, so is the West; the North and East are for him, and so are we.

**Fees of Physicians.**  
We regret to learn that some of our friends have taken exception to the article we wrote last week, in relation to the communication of Doctor Loggins. We were mistaken in one or two particulars, and now with pleasure correct them.

First, no appeal was taken, but an original suit was brought in the Circuit Court to settle the matter of account due Doctor Loggins by the County of Lincoln.

Again, we did not mean that the court of claims had tried to regulate the account of the Doctor, but that the court "settled" it, on the ground that they thought the charges too high. Moreover, in saying that we thought the verdict of the jury in the Circuit Court should have been an end of it, we did not wish to be considered as dictating to the Court of claims or its efficient attorney, who was doubtless doing what he thought his duty required; but simply to express the hope that we desired to see an end of this suit.

We regret that your better judgment was overruled in this matter, for we thought at the time, still think, that such attorneys as that of sufficient general interest to be placed before our readers.

The county attorney took appeal from the Circuit Court judgment because he is of opinion that the Circuit Court had erred in its decision.

# HORACE GREELEY

His Acceptance of the Liberal Nomination for President of the United States.

## A Letter Full of the Salutary Sentiments of the Times.

Peace, Fraternity and Good-will.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The following is the official notice to Mr. Greeley of the Liberal Republican nomination:

DEAR SIR—The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned, President, Vice-President, and Secretaries of the Convention, to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us, very truly yours,  
(Signed) C. SHURTZ, President.  
G. W. JULIAN, Vice Pres.  
WM. E. MCLEAN,  
JNO. G. DAVIDSON,  
J. H. RHOADES, Secretaries.  
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, New York.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20.  
GENTLEMEN—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the third instant, until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, and the comments of journalist independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smile or frown of power. The number and character of those unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of our country as a harbinger of a better day for the Republic.

I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your convention for associating with mine.

I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled and the purpose which guided its course; a platform which, behind it and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

First—All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, and preserved forever.

Second—All the political rights and franchises which have been too long through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so there shall be henceforth no proceeding to disfranchise or deny the rights within the limits of our Union, whose long-suffering people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impetuous haste.

Third—That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain equal rights as citizens, our policy should aim at self-government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no Federal supervision of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

Fourth—That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his acts, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish, by bestowing office only on those who agree with him or withdrawing it from those who do not.

Sixth—That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on projects of railroads for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging them into deeper, deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

Seventh—That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

Eighth—That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained and the national credit reserved.

Ninth—That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable service of our fellow-citizens, who as soldiers or sailors upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably recognized. These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent national reconstruction, of a new departure from the jealousies and strifes and hates, which have no longer adequate motive or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, of fraternity and of good will. In vain do the drill sergeants of a decaying organization flourish menacing their trusty bows and angrily insist that their files shall be closed and strengthened. In vain do the whippers-in of parties, once valiant because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting, denounce men no wiser than their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I

# MRS. DAVISS' MILLINERY.

MRS. DAVISS HAS JUST RECEIVED and is still receiving daily a fresh stock of choice millinery goods.

Suitable for Spring and Summer.

She invites the attention of the ladies of town and vicinity to her

Choice Selection

of ladies wear, which she will sell at prices to suit the times.

NEW STYLES

Have been selected with great care, and she hopes to be able to please all her customers.

JOS. GRIFFITH & SONS

WHOLESALE

GUN DEALERS,

And Dealers in

FISHING

TACKLE,

154 West Main,

Louisville, Kentucky.

WANTED!!

10,000 Pounds

WOOL!!

For which we will pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

11-12

McALISTER & MILLER.

Now is the Time

TO

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

INTERIOR JOURNAL.

Published every Friday morning at

\$2 PER ANNUM.

The proprietors will spare no pains in making it a first-class newspaper, devoted to the interest of this particular section, and the development of the resources of this and adjoining counties.

ICE!

ICE!!

ICE!!!

GOOD ICE!

PURE ICE!!

CHEAP ICE!!!

T. T. DAVISS WILL FURNISH TO

EVERY MORNING,

(Sundays excepted)

11-12 cents Per Pound.

All bills due at the end of the season.

MY ice-house is in town, and my customers can get ice in any quantities, and at any time, DAY OR NIGHT.

I WILL NOT DELIVER ICE ON SUNDAY, but will furnish it if desired, at my house.

T. T. DAVISS

WILLIAM G. WELCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STANFORD, KY.

OFFICE—First door over Dr. McRobert's shop.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Lincoln County.

HAVING FILLED THE OFFICE OF

Sherriff of this county during the past term; and thanking the people for their support in electing me to that responsible position; I now declare myself a candidate for re-election—assuring them that I shall, at all times, be ready to serve them faithfully in my official capacity—if elected.

W. G. SAUNDERS.

J. F. EDMISTON AUTHORIZES US TO

announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county at the next August election, promising, if elected, to make the people a good officer.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

GEORGE R. MCKEE, of Garrard county, a candidate for the nomination for Appellate Judge, in the 3d Appellate District, before the convention to be held at Lexington, on 29th May, 1872.

91c.

# DUBOIS, THE HATTER,

DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE

Hats, Caps,

Furs & Straw Goods,

66 Fourth Street, Opposite National Hotel.

1-34

GO TO THE

CASH STORE.

THE PLACE TO GET

THE BEST

BARGAINS,

IS THE

NEW STORE

On LANCASTER STREET, above the old National Bank building.

WATERS & DAWSON.

Have just received a large stock of

Family Groceries,

CONFECTIONERIES,

NOTIONS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

DYE-STUFFS,

CUTLERY,

HARDWARE,

TIN-WARE,

JAPAN-WARE,

Farming Implements,

Etc., Etc.

IN SOLICITING A LIBERAL SHARE

of the patronage of this community, we beg to say that our stock was selected with a view to the wants and necessities of FAMILIES, and especially the FARMER.

OUR GOODS ARE ALL FRESH AND

DESIRABLE, AND WE START

IN THIS ENTERPRISE

WITH A DETERMINATION

TO

PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS,

—AND NOT BE—

UNDERSED

By any house in

CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

WE have adopted the CASH SYSTEM,

and intend to fully demonstrate to the people of this community, that it is

TO THEIR INTEREST

TO PAY

CASH

FOR THEIR GOODS,

And that the FARMER and MECHANIC can save as much as they can

GET BARGAINS.

WANTED.

ALL kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE at the very highest market price, in exchange for goods at the very lowest CASH PRICES.

11-12.

WATERS & DAWSON.

GO TO

FOR

THE

CRAIG & MCALISTER

TRADE PALACE

ELISABETHTOWN & PADUCAH

RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Going East.

12:00 p.m. Louisville

6:00 a.m. Louisville

12:00 p.m. Louisville

6:00 a.m. Louisville

12:00 p.m. Louisville

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# STANFORD Business Directory.

CONTRACTORS.

JOHN W. GILHAM, Carpenter.

ROBERT WEAREN, Carpenter.

BRADLEY & NEVILL, Carpenter.

JOHN T. ALLEN & SON, Carpenter.

HENRY WHEELER, Painter.

WATTS & HIGGINS, Plasterers.

GEORGE MYERS, Brick Layer.

THOMAS J. ATKINS, Roofing and Guttering.

RIPLEY FLOW MANUFACTORY, West End Main, J. W. Walker, Proprietor.

MATHEW WRIGHT, Painter, West End.

DRY GOODS.

CRAIG & MCALISTER, South Main Street.

E. HAYDEN, South Main Street.

PENNINGTON, CONSON & CO., South Main Street.

J. H. & S. H. SHANKS, Opposite Court-house.

D. W. VANDEVEER, South Main Street.

SEVERANCE & MILLER, Sunny Side Main Street.

MCALISTER & MILLER, Old Federal Building North Main Street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

A. SHER OWLEY, 21st, Hartford, office Main Street.

JOHN S. OWLEY, Andes, Cincinnati, office North Main.

JOHN J. McROBERTS, Tinsmith, Cincinnati, office North Main.

GEO. D. WEAREN, Franklin, Hartford, North American, S. Main.

JOSEPH GRIMES, Andes, Cincinnati, office North Main.

F. J. CAMPBELL, Royal, Liverpool, England; Phoenix, Hartford, Interior Journal Office.

GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERIES.

G. D. WEAREN, South Main.

BALL & CO., Opposite Garvin House.

J. N. CRAIG, Masonic Building.

M. D. ELMORE, South Main Street.

J. R. WARREN, Post Office Building.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

WILLIAM DAUGHERTY, West End.

JESSE R. ALFORD, South Main Street.

JOHN W. WALLACE, West End.

DAUGHERTY & BARNETT, East End.

WATT FIELDS, Near Depot.

HOTELS.

GARVIN HOUSE, David Garvin, Proprietor, Court Square.

CARPENTER HOUSE, Corner Somerset and Main.

MYERS HOUSE, S. J. Myers, prop., Corner Main and Depot.

CARSON HOUSE, North Corner Main and Church.

ATKINS HOUSE, Near Depot.

MANUFACTURERS.

STANFORD WOODEN MILLS, Note and Shoe, Kentucky Building.

FLEMING & BRADY, Boots and Shoes, Near Garvin House.

THOMAS C. DAVIS, Note and Shoe, Kentucky Building.

DENNIS & CLARK, Carriage Makers, West End.



## NOTICE.

All communications, either of an editorial or business character, should be addressed to HILTON & CAMPBELL, Box 18, Stanford, Ky.

All monies remitted in for advertising, subscription or job work must be sent in checks, post-office money order or express, or else it will be at the parties OWNERS RISK.

James Cook is our authorized agent at Hustonville to collect for J. W. Adair, advertising, and to subscribe and receive all monies for the same.

Original poetry \$1 for each word, in gold. Due before the first word is written. We will not vary from these terms.

## OUR AGENTS.

JAMES COOK, Hustonville;  
WILL C. CURD, Somerset;  
E. H. BRYANT, Gunterburg;  
L. S. JONES, Pine Hill;  
J. R. DODDS, Shelby City.

## Religious.

Elder S. H. King will preach at the Christian church on next Lord's day at 11 o'clock A. M.

Rev. Chas. Taylor will preach at the M. E. church (South) on next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Also at night.

Rev. S. S. McRoberts will preach at the Presbyterian church (General Assembly) on next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Also at night.

## Birth.

On Saturday morning, May 19, to the wife of Joseph B. Huffman, of this place, a daughter.

## A Fine Rain.

On Friday and Saturday last a fine rain fell in a continued, gentle shower. It is worth thousands of dollars to all who have land.

## Strange.

John S. Murphy, Esq., has a calling heifer now giving milk, although she never had a calf. We have seldom heard of such a case.

## Smith.

We received a very new letter from a new correspondent, "Smith," too late to insert in this issue. Would be glad to hear from him often.

## Pulaski Fair.

The Pulaski Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold their annual fair at the fair grounds near Somerset, on the 11th and 12th days of September next.

## To Our Agents.

Your attention is respectfully called to our new club rates, and you are urged to send to us a few spare moments in official during the next few weeks.

## The Last Call.

Forbearance sometimes ceases to be virtuous. The late firm of Pendleton & Campbell cannot longer indulge those indebted to them, and now make the last call. To all those who owe them, we make no exception.

We notice on many a signpost the following notice: "Last light is in the leaves and fruit. We should like to know the cause. We noticed that in our orchard nearly all the fruit is thus blasted."

## Handsome.

Mr. Asher Owsley has just completed a commodious and elegant veranda in front of his cottage on the Danville pike; and this, with a new coat of paint upon the house, renders it one of the most and handsomest dwellings in our suburbs.

## A Brief Visit.

Our associate, Mr. D. W. Hilton, made a very brief visit last week. We regretted his departure, but urgent business in connection with the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he is the State agent, demanded his sudden absence. He will come again very soon.

## Looking Up.

Main street is putting on airs. The fireproof block of buildings, east of the Myers House, is now being handsomely painted. The old, dingy, dirty looking fronts have been given more rejuvenated, and the "South Side" wears a far better dress than of yore.

## P. F. Walsh.

We refer our readers to the card of P. F. Walsh which appears in this week's issue of our paper. Mr. Walsh makes merchant tailoring an exclusive business, and you can always find him in his splendid new building opposite National Hotel, ready to suit you in style, fit, goods, and prices. If you wish only the best.

## A Call.

The ladies of Stanford and vicinity who are disposed to assist in preparing a strawberry supper, to be given on Thursday and Friday nights, May 30th and 31st, for the benefit of the Masonic fraternity, are respectfully requested to meet at the Masonic Hall on next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

## Manufactories.

This town is an excellent location for a chair factory, broom factory, spoke, hub, and other wagon work factory; a tan yard, cooper shop, and other factories which require wood of various kinds, such as oak, poplar, pine, sugar tree and maple, hickory, walnut, locust, chestnut, beech, linn, buckeye, etc., etc.

## Twenty Years.

Bell, the accomplice of Ayers in the killing of the soldier in 1862, and for which Ayers is condemned to be hung, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary, by the recent term of the Wayne Circuit Court, and passed through here this week on his way to Frankfort, in charge of sheriff Duncan of Wayne county.

## A New Brass Band.

Our Monticello correspondent says that they are blessed with an embryonic brass band. We understand that our young friend Darius Young, of Somerset, is tutoring them. Mr. Young is an accomplished musician, and if there is anything in the boys, he will develop it. Be patient, folks, and you will eventually be rewarded.

## Arrested.

Mr. Hitchcock, the sheriff of Pottaw County, Illinois, passed through our town this week, on his way to Wayne county, Kentucky, having in his charge Wm. Ayers, who escaped from the Wayne county jail some time since, and went out West. The sheriff said Ayers told him at first that his name was Crabtree, but finally confessed the truth. He is under sentence of death for the murder of a Confederate soldier, in 1862.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mad dogs are very numerous in Lancaster. A fine rain fell on Friday and Saturday last. Our Hustonville letter too late for this issue. Another water prophet predicts a killing frost on the 26th inst.

Erasmus Bruce will graze 30 head of good cattle at a reasonable price.

The lady who applied for a "Dollar Varden" was from the rural districts.

Cut worms are still holding protracted meetings in the corn fields in this vicinity.

The cause of temperance is reviving all over the State. Shall we not have a lodge here?

Read carefully our letter from Monticello. We hope to hear from this correspondent very often.

Mr. W. F. Ramsey has our thanks for a box of the finest strawberries we have seen this season.

The first strawberries we have seen this season were sent us by Mrs. B. W. Dunn and Mrs. James Alcorn.

Let's all attend the temperance mass meeting to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in August next.

The Democracy of Pulaski, Wayne and Rockcastle will cheerfully support the Greeley-Brown ticket, and oppose a Democratic nomination, say our correspondents.

Several ladies from Hustonville were in our town this week. They left satisfied, and so are the merchants who waited upon them.

We hope the young ladies of Stanford and vicinity will cordially give their assistance to the Masonic fraternity, in preparing a strawberry supper on the 30th and 31st inst.

Messrs. Dunn & Owsley are green and glib this week. Green for selling goods so cheap, and (glibly) of patronizing THE INTERIOR JOURNAL, and of hanging a green, glib sign.

We have not been apprised of what was done at the meeting of the Directors of the Lincoln County Stock Association on Saturday last, but presume the Secretary will, in his own good time, enlighten us.

The only amusement of our citizens is that of trying to wear the tails of dogs. The dogs are so well trained that whenever one of them sees an oyster can in the street he backs up to it and waits for some one to tie it on.

We had a call from our energetic agent at Gun Sulphur on Wednesday last. He brought us money and money too, the former we are compelled to live over for next week; the latter we have salted down for future reference.

From a communication we received this week, which we passed to the "dead book" for a signature, we infer that "somebody" is pining for "somebody" who has recently gone into the goods business at this place.

Thomas W. Pardon has been appointed by the Board of town Trustees, marshal of the corporation. Violators of town ordinances would do well to be on their guard, as Tom is a determined man, and will have the law enforced.

J. E. Bruce, Blackberry & Co. succeeded in capturing alive, a few days ago, six young red foxes on the farm of Mr. J. E. Bruce. They were about as large as full-grown dogs. We are sorry that as a very unfavorable day for foxes, as the country could spare a few hundred at this time, and then have enough left for all practical purposes.

On the subject of flowers, we are altogether unlike the gallant Col. Frank Wolford, who, on presenting with a shower of bouquets on one occasion, after he had delivered a political speech to a large audience composed of both ladies and gentlemen, Col. Wolford was somewhat surprised, and picked up the most beautiful bouquet, and after inhaling the delicious aroma, said: "Ladies, I never did like blossoms"—so we thank the lady who sent us that elegant bouquet last Saturday.

Returned.

Mr. John R. Richardson, druggist, and G. M. Hall, merchant, of Somerset, passed through our town on the 18th inst., en route for home from Louisville where they had been to purchase stocks for their respective line of business.

Our friend Lance Curd is in our town, representing the reliable store and tavern house of Otter & Brother, of Louisville. He will visit Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Mt. Vernon, Somerset, Richmond and other points in the next few days. To one and all we say, give your orders to Mr. Curd, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

Our Rules.

All communications of a character that will be generally interesting to our readers, from all parts of the country are acceptable, and will be thankfully received. Short items of news, births, marriages, deaths, stock news, sales of stock, and choice original matter, etc., will be at all times acceptable and shall have space in our columns. The following rules, however, must be strictly observed:

1st. Write on but one side of paper.

2d. State the facts as briefly as possible.

3d. Avoid personalities, as we will not publish anything of a personal character, or that will reflect upon any person or persons.

4th. Direct communications to Hilton & Campbell.

5th. Give real name, as we will positively not publish anything without being in possession of the real name of the author.

6th. Fruit Thieves.

These mischievous creatures have already begun their nefarious thievery on some of the orchards and yards of our citizens living in the suburbs of town. Perhaps those unprincipled scamps are not aware that the law, as recently enacted, is very severe upon people of their character, and as we follow them the benefit of reading it, which is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Assembly, etc.

Sec. 3d. That any person who shall unlawfully knock, pull, shake off, or cut, pull or bruise the fruit upon any vine, bush or tree, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 to \$50."

The same fine is imposed for taking any vegetables or farm crops.

Severance & Miller have received this week another large stock of Hamburg edgings and lace collars.

Go to Severance & Miller's and see their new Grenadines received this week.

## FROM PINE HILL.

Pine Hill, Ky., May 26, 1912.

Correspondence: Interior Journal.

The stylish ladies of this place on their last endeavor to keep space with the latest fashions. They purchase, from the newboys, all the latest periodicals and magazines in order to get the latest news, but they are continually filled with such expressions as, "Marabout feathers, forest green, falls, guipure lace, coco-tinted pangs, silver gray folded, mason colored gossamers, and various other non de places and hifalutin appellations that cannot be comprehended; consequently they have concluded they must have a new magazine, if it can be obtained, which is more suitable to our home fashions. They want THE INTERIOR JOURNAL office to get them up a "calico magazine."

The lady who received a new hat by express the other day, which had artificial bangs on the flowers, declared she never saw the best of that in all her born days—said she would send it back; she would not wear such a hat, and failed. Being restored again to her reasoning faculties, she has concluded to keep it a while longer and "see if bangs are in the fashion—anyhow." She wants to know if that is the style in Stanford.

The tipping loss referred to in last week's JOURNAL, continues somewhat indisposed.

Uncle Joel continues on his circumlocutory vocation, disposing of his Pike, Salmon, Red Horse and other delicious fish, fresh from Rockcastle river, at 15 cents per pound, in checks. Uncle Ford, of Slabtown, has also just returned from the said river with as many as he could pack.

The young physician who accompanied the fishing party sometime ago, is building up a splendid practice in Pine Hill and neighboring vicinity. He has rendered himself immensely popular with the citizens in general, and the Slabtown young ladies in particular.

Scuffle continues to improve. There has been a large and commodious store house erected, which is well filled with a splendid lot of dry goods and groceries.

The Register of the Land Office (?) has been wandering about in this vicinity again—wonder what he wants now.

Married men who unintentionally wink at other men's wives, are chastised by their better halves, and told to "go and sin no more," at Pine Hill.

"Time and tide wait for no man." Therefore, the young gentlemen who are so enamored with the bells of Lick Skillet should hold himself in readiness for "high tide."

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL's agent has just received from one of Slabtown's fairest daughters a most elegant bouquet. Who'll come next?

Mr. Jones' last trip to Mt. Vernon was evidently a complete success, as we miss the squint from his "smokey."

Gentlemen who live in smoky cabins, and sit on the front benches at meeting houses, should be careful how they perambulate around the hedges and by-ways of Pine Hill, after dark.

The fashionable hour for morning calls at Pine Hill is from 9 to 11 A. M. Why will some of our gallant beaux persist in calling before breakfast?

The candy left at the depot for a certain young lady, of Lick Skillet, has not been called for. Can the Register of the Land Office inform the agent what disposition to make of it?

"Shuffle, cut and deal; high, low, jack, gift, beg and the game, and the one you gave me, set me out," is the motto of Harry Scrabble.

By the young sportsmen of Slabtown.

Our Female College.

In our article last week relative to the resignation of Professor Cheney as the Principal of our Female College, we did not aim to convey the idea that this is not a good point for a school of the kind, but only to say that our people had not come up to the support of the institution with that vigor which they had exhibited in other years. The reason is palpable enough. Times have been hard—money scarce. We know that there is no better point in Kentucky for the establishment of a first-class female college than Stanford. At least one hundred girls could and should be in constant attendance; now that "times" have somewhat brightened, we predict for the successor of Professor Cheney, for the fall term, a school of seventy-five to eighty-five pupils.

Our building and grounds are admirable, and any thoroughly qualified man who may be able to secure the position of principal of this school will find that all we say is true. Heretofore, others have made from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per session of ten months, and we do not want that a sum even greater than this, can be realized from this school. We want a thoroughly competent man, and to such we are willing to guarantee abundant success.

Convicts.

Sheriff Duncan, of Wayne county, and his posse arrived in our town on last Wednesday evening, having in charge the following persons sentenced to the penitentiary; lodged them in our jail over night, and placed them aboard the cars for Frankfort on yesterday morning; viz: Jesse Bell, term twenty years, for homicide; Elijah Tronell, five years, for robbery; Frank Boston, four years, for robbery; Wood, two years, for grand larceny; J. W. Hardwick, two years, for receiving and concealing stolen property; and Robert Salter, Leggett, Salles, (both colored), one year each, for malicious stabbing.

The sheriff also had in charge, and left in our jail Wm. Ayers, the murderer of whom we speak in another column. He is now in the hands of the governor, and it is for him to say whether the sentence of death shall be executed or not.

Wood For Winter.

Many of our citizens are unable to pay four dollars per cord for wood during the cold days of winter, and if we had a turnpike from the Somerset road to the timber land in either direction, the price of wood would be reduced at least one-third, as soon as it was completed. If this road were made, a two horse wagon could draw, any day during winter, three-fourths of a cord of wood at a load, and make three loads per day. We know of no public benefit greater than this would be to all of us. Shall we have the road? Let those who have it in their power to put it on foot, do so at once. Now is the time to begin it. It can be constructed in less than four months, and now, while the weather is fair and the roads dry, let the much needed work begin, and by the time winter sets in, the people of our town will have a chance to get their wood without paying two prices for it. Who will begin first?

Weekly Casanova.

This is the title of one of the best and spiciest papers published in our country. It is published at the city of Lexington, Missouri, by P. Dunan and Allen, at \$2.50 per year; and it is richly worth double the amount. For solid sense, good matter, and live, wide-awake editorials, it has no equal on our continent. We greet its weekly arrival with feelings of joy.

1000 lbs. Fine Laurel County leaf

Fall to be sent to the West Virginia leaf, at Geo. D. Weaver's.

## FROM SOMERSET.

Somerset, Ky., May 26, 1912.

Correspondence: Interior Journal.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL has been in session for the past fortnight, and F. T. Fox presiding. Quite a number of cases have been concluded, especially upon the criminal cases, but his Honor and our efficient attorney for the Commonwealth have disposed of a large percentage of the cases. Five have been convicted during the present term and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary. One for murder, twenty years; one for burglary, four years; one for forgery, two years; two others, one for conspiracy and property and the other for malicious stabbing, two and three years.

Five of the candidates for standard bearer of the Democratic party, for the Eighth Congressional district at the November election, were with us on the 9th inst. All of them made speeches creditable alike to themselves and the great party they represent. The party in this county seem willing to risk the case in the hands of either of them who may be so fortunate as to secure the majority at the primary election or convention in August.

The merits of the nominees of the recent Cincinnati Convention are being freely discussed, and the prevailing sentiment of the Democracy here seems to be, under the present aspect of affairs, that it will be better for the party to refrain from making a nomination, and support Greeley and Brown.

If, however, the Democratic party deem it wise and prudent to nominate candidates and run a ticket of its own, I know of no one of the party who will fail to respond.

We are pleased to present with an ambulatory band which is dispensing quite an amount of noise at frequent intervals. We occasionally, however, can discern a coherent note which leads us to hope that at some future time we may be recompensed in the way of some good music for what we are now undergoing.

Crops in this section are looking remarkably well, considering the protracted dry weather we have had. There is really quite a variety of fruit of all kinds will be unusually abundant if nothing comes to blight it. We, however, had a talk with one of our distinguished weather prophets a few days ago who predicts that upon the night of the 26th inst., we may certainly expect a killing frost. More anon.

OCCASIONAL.

FROM MOUNT XENIA.

Correspondence: Interior Journal.

The Christian Sunday school is now in successful operation; has about fifty in attendance; meets every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

There is no doubt in the minds of the farmers in this vicinity that this is "honest year."

It is hoped that this owing to the scarcity of timber, they will not be numerous.

On account of the rain last Saturday, the picnic and "fishing spree" was postponed until the third Saturday in June, when, if the weather permits, we anticipate a large crowd from Danville, Stanford, Hustonville and other points, and a pleasant day, as it is well known that those fishing excursions to Hanging Fork are always the most delightful amusements of the season. We presume we need not expect the presence of the local editor of THE INTERIOR JOURNAL, as he "never goes a fishing with the gals any more."

It is whispered that "Cotton," the author of "A Memory," lives, moves and exists in this vicinity. Is it true?

There is a young gentleman in this vicinity so much in love, with an imaginary ideal, that he has been lately his master's old horse, and has been lately his master's old horse.

"Laws of Business."

"Laws of Business" is a work written by Theophilus Parsons, L. L. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University. The author has filled that honorable and responsible position with signal ability for twenty years.

Professor Parsons has written many law books, all accurate and scholarly, reflecting honor on him as a lawyer. His works have been adopted as text books in many Colleges of Law, and are pronounced authoritative by the shining lights of the profession. His "Laws of Business" is designed for the benefit of those who are not lawyers. Any man of ordinary capacity can easily understand it. It meets a long felt want. Other works, similar in aim, are too meagre. This is clear, full, and accurate. It has received the unqualified approbation of the most eminent lawyers and leading journals in the Union. They call it the modern business book. They say that every man ought to study it as a part of his business education. Judge R. R. Heath, L. L. D., says: "This work has more than two hundred forms of the very best character, such as have stood the test of judicial criticism, have been approved, and are, therefore, to be trusted." "Having added to their library, business men will find it indispensable," says the Chicago Advertiser. The New York Tribune says: "That previous books prepared for this general purpose, containing little more than general hints, have been replaced by this work, which extracts them from—that this work is of a different character, easily intelligible, giving full information, and thus saving those who use it from an expensive lawsuit." The St. Louis Journal of Commerce says: "It is an improvement on all works of the class yet offered." "In itself it is complete," says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

For further information consult J. B. Myers, agent, and he will show you recommendations from business sources and testimonials.

Will furnish the book in leather-binding \$4.25; in cloth at \$3.75.

Joseph Griffith & Sons.

These gentlemen, whose advertisement appears in our paper, have one of the best, as it is the oldest house, in the city of Louisville, which supplies guns, pistols, ammunition, fishing tackle, etc. Their assortment is varied and complete, and any one desiring to purchase a gun, pistol, fishing line, reel, pole, minnow-chase, gun, or anything else in their stock, can order by express, and rely upon being fairly dealt with. We have tried them and know.

Another Short-tail Fox.

We learn from our exchanges that the gallant and talented editor of the Lebanon Standard, Mr. J. W. Hopper, was recently married in Texas. This addition to the Standard was not at all necessary to make it one of the best weekly papers in the State.

P. F. WALSH.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No 70 Fourth street, bet. Main and Market.

My patronage system, as a specialty, is an advantage to every customer.

SHOES SHOP.

I HAVE opened on Church street a small shoe shop, better shop, etc., and am prepared to serve the public at all hours. I will also repair watches, clocks, jewelry, etc., at less than half the usual price. Bring on your shoes. They will be repaired and polished in my shop. These shoes show Commercial Hotel, west side. (2-6) T. B. SHORT.

## FROM MONTICELLO.

Monticello, Ky., May 16, 1912.

Correspondence: Interior Journal.

Our Circuit Court has been in session for the past fortnight, and F. T. Fox presiding. Quite a number of cases have been concluded, especially upon the criminal cases, but his Honor and our efficient attorney for the Commonwealth have disposed of a large percentage of the cases. Five have been convicted during the present term and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary. One for murder, twenty years; one for burglary, four years; one for forgery, two years; two others, one for conspiracy and property and the other for malicious stabbing, two and three years.

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P. F. WALSH.



## For the Farmer.

The banana ripens in Florida every month in the year.

Ten thousand dollars have been refused for Custer, a thoroughbred stallion.

In Boone county, Illinois, within the past four weeks, 550 swarms of bees have died.

Two dogs at Waterloo, Wisconsin, recently slaughtered \$75 worth of sheep in one day.

Kansas ranks first among the States for the largest average production of wheat per acre.

A "new annual blue clover" is advertised in England by the "seedmen to the Queen."

The army worm has made its appearance in Tennessee, and is doing great damage to fruit trees.

A wonderful discovery of gold-bearing antimony is reported on the line of the Central Pacific railroad.

It is thought that Aztec corn, a variety from the table lands of Mexico, may prove valuable for culture in California. Its peculiarity is, that while the kernels are of the ordinary size, the cobs are not much larger than a common lead pencil.

In the spring of five years 449-200 cattle were shipped over the Kansas Pacific railway, besides the vast number that passed over other routes.

One-fourth of the area of Montana is well timbered. It consists principally of white and yellow pine, hemlock, cottonwood, fir, cedar, hickory, oak, beech and maple.

The crop prospects in Mississippi are reported to be not promising. The stand of corn is bad, owing to the wet weather. It is said to be the most backward spring of the last twenty-five years.

The wheat crop will be ready for harvesting by the middle of next month in Texas. The prospect for an abundant yield is excellent.

The fall wheat is reported by the Guelph, Canada, *Mercury* having a bad appearance, owing to the frequent thawing and freezing.

The *American Agriculturist* gives the number of kernels in a bushel of wheat as 600,000; equally spread over an acre of ground, this would make the kernels lie a little over three inches from each other, or give about ten square inches to each other.

The Waverly, (Mo.) *Express* learns from farmers that the wheat is not expected to make more than a half a crop, owing to the berry be first-rate. If Lafayette and Galine, two of the best wheat growing counties in Missouri, produce a good crop, it will be all that is now expected.

The average yield of wheat in different countries varies remarkably. In Austria it is 14 bushels per acre; in France and Prussia, 17; in Spain, 23; while in Britain the average yield is from 28 to 30. The yield of barley in France is 21 bushels per acre; in Prussia, 25, and England from 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

The Lexington, (Mo.) *Register* says of the wheat prospect: The drenching rain of Friday night and Saturday has put the wheat crop beyond fear of failure. We had heard some discouraging reports, but now we hear from every direction that the wheat is out of danger, except from bug and rust. A good article and large yield is expected.

The loss occasioned by drought during the last two years has probably been equal to be much more. Wherever we have been in New England, during the past year, we have found numerous fields barren in grass but prolific in weeds.

Millions of caterpillars have appeared in Hickman county. Farmers can avoid this pest, if they will charge a gun with powder only and shoot away the webs in early spring. Hold the muzzle of the gun about two feet from the web.

The *Mayville Bulletin* learns that the army worm has made its appearance on the farm of L. H. Long, near Dover. It has already destroyed much vegetation, and threatens to do further damage. In some fields it was found necessary to burn in droves of hogs in order to destroy the worms, which proved successful.

FEWER CATTLE AND BETTER.

I herewith send you an item or two for your valuable paper, as follows: Three three-fourths Durham steers, two years old last March, weighed, on the 27th of January, with twelve hours off food and water, as follows: 1,640, 1,900, and 1,950; total, 5,490 pounds; average being 1,830 pounds. They were raised by hand until six months old, since which time they have had what they would eat.

Also five half-blood Durham steers, killed from the first of March to the 27th of January last, 1,290, 1,400, 1,550, 1,590, aggregate weight, 5,710 pounds and averaged 1,440.

was offered six cents a pound for the carcasses of the same weight and three or four years old, are bringing only five cents. It is the three-year-olds until the first of June next, I am offered \$100 head for them. [Correspondent Long Homestead.]

REEDING HORSES FOR DEATH. So much attention seems to be now concentrated upon the subject of trotting and blood horses that it seems as if the farmers of America were about to take a new turn in their ideas, and go to the business of breeding horses of a different character, rather than those of a more profitable class to themselves. One of the most prevalent classes of horses are found

on American farms are too light and weakly in character to profitably and efficiently perform the work required to be done by the soil into a high state of cultivation; or to harvest and market the crops that would be grown were a better state of culture more easily available. We do advocate the introduction of the heaviest class of horses for the farm, but only so large a proportion of the blood of the Clydesdale, Norman or Percheron horse, into the working farm horses of the country, as will give them more size, muscular substance, and endurance, without too far lowering their standard of quick action and fast gait.

A single cross of the draught class of stallions upon common mares of good speed and action will usually result in producing colts that are just about right in these respects. But to do this with any degree of certainty we must use only stallions of undoubted purity so far as the breed is concerned to which they belong, whether Clydesdale or Percheron. The colts produced from the cross would be of little value to use as stallions, but will make excellent farm horses, while the fillies, when old enough, if again crossed with the pure-bred stallion, would bring still heavier produce, the females of which put to a first class trotting stallion of good size, ought to produce fine road team horses. There is, however, always a large and increasing demand for the draught horse in its purity, for use in the cities to move large loads of heavy goods upon trucks between the warehouses of merchants and dealers, and the various railways and shipping points. The kind of horse needed for this work is too heavy and sluggish for the farmer, but it would prove very profitable to many of them to engage in the business of breeding draught horses for sale.

The horse best adapted to this purpose is probably the breed known in England as "Lincolnshire," of which a very few have already found their way across the Atlantic. They are heavier than the Clydesdale or Norman, and also more tractable and powerful. Owing to their docility and even temper they are rarely gelded, and always command very high prices. Numbers of them are bred in Australia and Tasmania, where they are found in the highest state of perfection, and often exported to India, China and South America. Probably they have found their way from thence to San Francisco, California, before this time. Their prevailing colors are black, brown and dark chestnut, often with white feet. They are not allowed to be shod as are ordinary horses, by having the most valuable part of the hoof ruthlessly cut away in order to give them handsome but contracted feet. Instead of that, their feet are fitted with steel shoes having a sharp beveled edge all around, and a small call only in front. Their shoes are nailed on flat, without any padding or any other device, and are just sufficient to make use of the hoof and even. [J. M. in Country Gentleman.]

About the Early Settlement of Kentucky. The *Mayville Bulletin* says: The first white man who ever entered the State of Kentucky was John Finley, who came here in 1773. He settled at the upper Blue Lick Spring, which has been owned by his family to the present day. During the Revolutionary war he was a soldier in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment.

In reply to this item the *Mayville Eagle* of the 10th says: "We find the above in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, and cannot forbear congratulating our neighbor upon its unusual accuracy of statement, which differs from truth only in the following unimportant particulars: First, that John Finley was not the first white man who ever entered Kentucky, but was preceded by McBride in 1754, and by Doctor Thomas Walker in 1758. (Joshua Fry married the daughter of Walker, and from the marriage Joshua F. Bell, Joshua F. Bullitt, the late Rev. Joshua F. Green, Gen. S. S. Fry, and the families to which they respectively belong, are descended.) In the second place John Finley, came from North Carolina, and did not come to Mayville. In the third place John Finley, on his second visit, in 1769, as the guide to Boone, upon the capture of Boone, and Stewart returned to North Carolina, and did not come back to Kentucky. In the fourth place John Finley was not the John Finley who settled at the Upper Blue Licks. In the fifth place no John Finley or Findley came to Mayville in 1769, or settled in the Upper Blue Licks in 1773 by any one. And in the seventh, no settlement was made any where in Kentucky in 1773. With these few corrections the short paragraph of our neighbors is exactly correct.

Boone returned to the Yadkin in 1770, but in 1775 guided a party of surveyors to Kentucky. In 1776 he began the erection of a fort at the place since known as Boonsboro, which was the first settlement made in Kentucky. In 1774 James Harrod built a cabin on the present site of Harrodsburg, but abandoned it and did not make the settlement there until the succeeding year, and after that at Boonsboro. The third settlement was made by Benj. Logan, at Logan's fort, in Lincoln county, the same year. The first cabin that was built north of Kentucky river was by Simon Kenton, near Washington, in 1775, after which he hunted out the Lower Blue Licks, at that time there was no settlement of any kind at the Upper Blue Licks. Upon his return to his cabin he found one of his comrades murdered, and then abandoned the place and did not again take possession until 1784. As late as 1776 there were no settlements, outside of four or five forts, except that John Haggin lived in a single cabin on Hamilton for some time during that year, the only

case of the kind known, as there was no safety except within reach of the slender protection of the palisades. In 1778 Boone, with twenty-seven of his men, was captured at the Lower Blue Licks, which he had gone for the purpose of making salt, showing that the character of the water was known even at that early a day. Bryant's Station was settled in 1779, and after the destruction of Rud-dells and Martins, for some time remained the frontier out post in this direction. While a surveying party, under General Thompson, Pennsylvania, landed at Cab-in-creek in 1773, then proceeded to the Licking, and made no settlement, and there is no evidence of any permanent settlement having been made by parties coming down the Ohio river, in this part of Kentucky, earlier than 1780."

This eruption of Vesuvius has entirely ceased. The villages in the surrounding country, however, have suffered severely from a fresh misfortune in the form of a hurricane of terrible violence, which has swept over their farms, completely destroying the houses and crops that the lava had spared to them.

He that visits the sick, in hope of a legacy, let him never so friendly all other cases, I look upon him in this to be no better than a raven, which watches a weak sheep only to peck out its eyes. —Seneca.

A CHICAGO congregation pricked up its ears when the minister said: "I have land to sell," but dropped off to sleep again when he added, "The beautiful land on high." —*Chicago Herald*.

GRIEF knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; and common suffering is a far stronger link than common joy.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

F. J. CAMPBELL, INSURANCE AGENT.

STANFORD, KY.

Represents two of the best companies in the world: the

## Time Tried and Fire Tested.

## PHOENIX,

OF HARTFORD.

Cash Assets \$1,908,831 37.

Total Losses Paid over \$7,500,000; AND THE

## ROYAL,

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital \$10,000,000 in Gold.

Annual Premiums \$2,750,000.

Losses Paid Without Discount.

These Companies will stand the closest scrutiny, and are entitled to the consideration of all who desire strictly FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE.

By J. M. in Country Gentleman.

## Phoenix Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets \$1,908,831 37.

Total losses paid 7,500,000 00.

Losses paid in Kentucky 205,290 40.

Losses paid in Illinois 1,239,903 36.

## Fire Insurance Exclusively.

FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS THE PHOENIX has everywhere been recognized as one of the great Agency Companies of this country, during which time it has met every insurable emergency incident to the dangerous profession of Fire Underwriting, including the burning of Vicksburg and Chicago, never failing in the path of duty. It is now better than ever prepared for service and duty, in the line of its calling, with INCREASED FACILITIES for the TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

Your patronage is solicited.

F. J. CAMPBELL, Agent, Stanford, Ky.

## MILLINERY.

## MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. M. GILMAN.

Has just opened a millinery establishment, up stairs over Craig & McAlister's store, Main street, State

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## WALL PAPER!!!

## DANVILLE

## ENGLEMAN'S.

I HAVE over 7,000 rolls of wall-paper for sale, and will offer the same until July 1st next, at less than Louisville prices! My stock consists of the finest

Stamped Gilt.

Bronze.

Plain.

Glazed.

Unglazed.

Tinted, etc.

All of which I offer to the people of the county, and will offer the same until July 1st next, at less than Louisville prices! My stock consists of the finest

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## NEW FIRM!

## NEW GOODS!

McALISTER & MILLER,

North Side Main Street, in Old Fellows' building, Stanford, Ky.

DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods and Notions,

HATS and CAPS,

Boots and Shoes,

Furnishing Goods and Clothing.

We have on hand and are constantly receiving the latest styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Embroidered and the new and popular fabrics of the season. Our stock of WHITE GOODS and NOTIONS is complete, and having been bought from THE BEST NEW YORK houses, at close figures, we

Defy Competition.

We make Ladies' shoes a specialty, and have in stock all the best grades of

CUSTOM WORK.

The attention of young men is especially called to our stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

AND

Furnishing Goods.

COME AND SEE!

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## DUNN &amp; OWSLEY,

Druggists,

Chemists and Pharmacutists,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.